

The War in Nicaragua.

By the arrival at New York of steamer Empire City, we have some additional particulars of the fight now going on in Nicaragua:—

[From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 24.]

GREYTOWN, Friday, Feb. 20.

On Sunday (15th) news reached Greytown that Walker had repossessed himself of Serapique's. From inquiries I have made of those here, it would appear that on the 13th Walker's party attacked that place at 5 A. M., with a force of 200 men, and two 9 pounders, the Costa Ricans holding on till about the same time the next day, when they evacuated, and Walker's people took possession, after sustaining a loss of 2 men killed and 8 wounded. From a statement of a prisoner in hospital, it appears the Costa Ricans had a loss of 11 killed and 20 wounded. The Rescue confirmed the Serapique accounts, and brought further news of the fall of Castillo into the hands of Walker's party on Monday, with a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded. It is stated that the Costa Ricans lost no fewer than 32 killed and 60 wounded. Some of the accounts say many more. They also repossessed themselves of the steamer J. N. Scott, but her machinery had been so much injured that they were unable to bring her down till repairs are effected.

The Rescue had on board Col. Lockridge, who came down for provisions, of which there are plenty at present in Greytown. The British naval authorities here are preventing recruits from being forcibly compelled to join Walker, who claim their protection. Some very disgraceful scenes are at times enacted on board those river boats. It was only the other day a man's cries of murder awakened the attention of the commander of the Victor who discovered that he had been threatened with his life and a pistol held at his head for protesting against going up to fight. Of course the interference had the effect of rescuing the man and about 15 others who fell out of the ranks upon their being mustered at the desire of the naval authorities. A report was afloat that two Englishmen had been hanged on board the last river boat that went up—in consequence of which Capt. Cockburn of the Cosack at present Senior Naval Officer detained Col. Lockridge and the Rescue on her arrival yesterday, until he fully investigated the case, and after rescuing three men claiming British protection, he allowed them to proceed, I suppose being satisfied of the falsity of the report.

EDWARD C. JEWERY,

Purser Steamer Trent.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 24.]

PUNTA ARENAS, Feb. 19.

February 4, the steamer Texas arrived with 200 men who proceeded up the river and joined Col. Anderson's force of 260 men. The fifth was spent in cleaning arms. On the 6th we advanced with the steamer Rescue, and took it, losing two men killed. According to the enemy's account, they lost 7 killed and a large number wounded. The same day we fell back on our former position, because it was useless to attempt anything on the opposite side of the river without artillery. The next morning we ran up to a point 60 yards below Serapique and landed all the force and artillery except one company, which we left at Fort Anderson. Then we erected barricades and bush-houses for the men, provisions and artillery. Next day we began cutting a road and bridging the creeks up to Cody's Point. On Wednesday evening we started up this road to mount our artillery on Cody's Point, which work was completed on Thursday night. The force thus posted was under the command of Col. Titus, the artillery being under General Bob Wheat, the left resting on the artillery, and the right ranging up the river; both being protected by the shrubbery along the banks of the river.

On Friday morning, at the break of day, Gen'l Wheat opened his fire on the fort occupied by the Costa Rican forces, at the same time Col. Frank Anderson crossed the river with 180 men and took position on the point called "Alvarado." They arrived there at noon and without being perceived by the enemy. Meanwhile the action had been going on warmly between Gen. Wheat's artillery and Col. Titus' command on one side and the Costa Ricans in the Serapique fort. One of their pieces was dismantled and another, their heaviest, was not fired during the day, Capt. Brantly's company of riflemen keeping up such a destructive fire that they did not dare to approach and load it. Capt. Anderson's men having been posted opened a vigorous fire on the right flank of the enemy driving them from their barricades to the main building up the San Juan river.

From that time till dark a constant and severe fire was kept up from Cody's and Alvarado Points, which was responded to by scattering shots from the Costa Ricans, and we saw the enemy running away into the woods, leaving their blankets, and throwing their guns away. The commander of the fort at Serapique, Col. Blanco, was among the first that left at 2½ P. M.

During the day Col. Anderson's force lost 2 killed, and 2 wounded, the latter being now able to do duty. Col. Titus' command, 2 wounded, and the Artillery none. The next morning Captain De Brissot and a volunteer called Kentucky, went over in a canoe, pulled down the Costa Rican flag, and hoisted the lone star of Nicaragua, all the enemy having abandoned the point in the night. Upwards of 400 stand of English Minie muskets were left scattered on the ground. Col. F. Anderson's command crossed in the steamer, and took possession, finding 13 dead bodies in the principal fort, probably all killed by the artillery of Gen. Wheat. 50 men of this command were detached for burying the dead of the enemy, which amounted to 89. 5 pieces of artillery, 4 brass 6-lb. field pieces, and 1 iron 9-lb. piece, with corresponding ammunition, were found; also 50,000 rounds of Minie rifle cartridges, in good condition, and a large quantity of damaged ammunition, 250 pairs pantaloons, 40 bushels beans, and 6 barrels salt, and enough kettles and pans for 2000 men. The same night the steamer Rescue took up the forces of Col. Titus, and 1 4-lb gun to the island San Carlos, which was taken without any resistance. The boat returned to Serapique and took up all the stores needed at the above post, and then proceeded up the river in pursuit of the steamer Charles Morgan, which had gone on with the news of the Costa Ricans having left Serapique.

The Morgan had four hours start when the Rescue came in sight of her, just as she went over Castillo Rapids. The Costa Ricans had tar and resin on the steamers Scott and Cachuca, and all the buildings of the town. At the moment they saw the Rescue they set fire to the boats and buildings, and at the same time opened a heavy fire of round shot and grape from the fort on the hill. The lower fort on the river was taken by storm, by Capt. West's Company, of Col. Titus' command. 4 men jumped from the Rescue, swam against a six mile current, cut loose and saved the steamer J. N. Scott, although the machinery was much injured. All the furniture and bedding of the National Hotel were saved. All other houses, with their contents, were destroyed. In taking this fort, the enemy lost 45 men; while we had one killed. The Costa Ricans were still 50 strong on the high fort of Castillo, cut off from water and provisions, and surrounded by our forces. On the 18th the fort was to have been taken by storm. By this that is done, and communication has been established with Walker.

E. H. McDONALD,

Lieut. Col. 2d Rifles.